

Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



Paper currency of our western frontier. See page 15.

VOL. 5

1966

No. 1

Whole No. 17

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OF

Society of Paper Money Collectors

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LEGAL TENDER RECONSTRUCTED SHEETS

The following sheets of four notes have been reassembled in their original form by carefully joining together "cut-sheets" of four notes (with consecutive numbers). Items indicated # are "cut-sheets" but have not been joined together by narrow strips of tape on the reverse. All are Superb Crisp Unc. - just one of a kind.

#1862	\$1.00.	F-17.	ABNCo. Chittenden-Spinner. Great Rarity	750.00
1862	\$5.00.	F-61.	First Obligation. Exceedingly Rare	675.00
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1880	\$1.00.	F-30.	Bruce-Wyman. Large Brown seal	175.00
1880	\$1.00.	F-34.	Rosecrans-Nebeker. Small Red seal	225.00
1880	\$2.00.	F-52.	Bruce-Wyman. Large Brown seal	275.00
1880	\$5.00.	F-73.	Bruce-Wyman. Large Red, plain seal	575.00
1880	\$5.00.	F-74.	Rosecrans-Jordan. Similar seal	675.00
1880	\$5.00.	F-80.	Tillman-Morgan. Small Red, scalloped seal. Each Note is personally autographed by D. N. Morgan. Very Rare item	495.00
1880	\$10.00.	F-110.	Rosecrans-Nebeker. Similar seal. Sheet of 4 "Jackass" Notes	595.00
1880	\$20.00.	F-136.	Rosecrans-Hyatt. Large Red Spikes. Great Rarity	1,450.00
1880	\$20.00.	F-140.	Rosecrans-Nebeker. Small Red, scalloped seal	650.00
1880	\$20.00.	F-141.	Tillman-Morgan. Similar seal. Plate 8. Each Note is personally autographed by D. N. Morgan. A show piece of Great Rarity	775.00
#1880	\$50.00.	F-161.	Huston-Rosecrans (signatures reversed). Large Brown seal. Exceedingly Rare, very few "cut-sheets" were saved. Worth \$3,200.00	2,450.00
1901	\$10.00.	F-121.	Elliott-White. "Cut-sheet" of 4 Buffalos. Rare item	385.00
1917	\$1.00.	F-36.	Teehee-Burke. Small Red, scalloped seal	95.00
1917	\$1.00.	F-37.	Elliott-Burke. Correct signature arrangement. (\$100.00)	
1917	\$1.00.	F-37a.	Burke-Elliott. Signatures reversed. (\$425.00)	
The above - sold only as a Pair of "cut-sheets"				495.00
#1917	\$1.00.	F-39.	Speelman-White. Cut-sheet of "star" Notes. Very Rare	150.00
1923	\$1.00.	F-40.	Speelman-White. Sheet of "star" Notes. Low #4209D-4212D. Splendid showpiece and a "star" Rarity item	275.00
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1917	\$2.00.	F-57.	Teehee-Burke. Rare "cut-sheet"	150.00
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JUST OFF THE PRESS

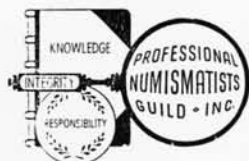
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Paper Money

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Collecting Current Paper Money

By Nathan Goldstein II



Paper money collecting is entering a new phase. The interest in this hobby of "rag pickers" has grown tremendously within the past couple of years. For a hobby that is over one hundred years old (the first Demand Notes were issued by the United States Government in 1862), there has been a sudden burst of interest.

True, over the years we have had a number of collectors, but admittedly they have been few and far between. The amount of material available for the collector was rather limited, and there was little communication between the collectors. Today all is different, and we now have with SPMC a really alive group that makes information available to members. Also, we have very active commercial magazines and newspapers which cover the field.

With the demise of the Silver Certificates, and the issuance of the first of the Federal Reserve Notes in the dollar value, we have a new "breed" of currency to collect. We also have an active series that contains not one note, but 12. So, how to collect these notes and what is in store for the collector?

The introduction of the rotary press for currency production was the first major change in the history of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Refinements have been made over the years in the flat presses, but a new and really modern method of production has enabled the Bureau to turn out a quality product rapidly and at a lesser cost.

Our first rotary note was the \$1 Silver Certificate which appeared in the fall of 1957. This series prompted a re-

vival of interest in paper money collecting and also raised quite a controversy both in Congress and across the country. It was felt that the rotary notes were not as "good" as the old flat press notes and that they would be easier to counterfeit. This has not proven to be true; the product has steadily improved both in quality and appearance.

The first releases of these rotary press notes disclosed a large number of "star" notes within each brick of notes. The reason for this was that the Bureau was experiencing a large rejection rate, sometimes up to 30 per cent. With the perfection of the rapidly drying inks used on this new press, this rate was substantially reduced and is now somewhere in the 3 per cent ratio. During a tour of the Bureau, I watched the inspection operation and was impressed by the degree of perfection demanded. I saw notes rejected without any apparent reason except for a light line or two in one area. But the Bureau feels that our notes should be as perfect as possible.

There are a number of different ways in which these series and changes in series may be collected. It seems that the current trend is towards alphabetical collecting. By this I mean acquiring each change in the alphabetical "suffix" of each series and in the Federals for each district.

The following chart shows the run of serials for the Series 1963 Federal Reserve dollars.

SERIES 1963 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

DISTRICT	LAST REGULAR	LAST STAR
1. Boston	A 87 680 000 A	A 06 400 000 *
2. New York	B 19 200 000 C	B 15 360 000 *
3. Philadelphia	C 23 630 000 B	C 10 880 000 *
4. Cleveland	D 08 320 000 B	D 08 320 000 *
5. Richmond	E 59 520 000 B	E 12 160 000 *
6. Atlanta	F 21 120 000 C	F 19 200 000 *
7. Chicago	G 79 360 000 C	G 19 840 000 *
8. St. Louis	H 99 840 000 A	H 09 600 000 *
9. Minneapolis	I 44 800 000 A	I 05 120 000 *
10. Kansas City	J 88 960 000 A	J 08 960 000 *
11. Dallas	K 85 760 000 A	K 08 960 000 *
12. San Francisco	L 99 999 999 B	L 14 720 000 *

We will note that five of the districts were confined to the "A" suffix, while four issued all one hundred million of the A's and went into the "B" suffix. Only three districts extended into the "C" suffix. This would make a total of 22 notes needed to show each of the suffixes issued. Then we have the run of notes in the star series, which would add another 12 notes to make a complete showing of all varieties issued. Within this series we also find some oddities and errors in serials. These may be added to the above to show the various possibilities of forming a specialized showing.

One of the biggest problems of currency collecting is how to display or mount these notes. I know that many collectors keep their notes in acetate holders, and there are several varieties on the market. There are a few albums available, some with printed pages and pockets for the insertion of the proper note. There are also holders within a binder to easily show both sides of the notes. But the real problem is how to mount and write up a collection of currency. I do not know the answer, and think that articles on this subject would be welcomed by all collectors.

The appearance of the new Series 1963A offers a new group of notes to collect and makes another 24 items available, 12 regulars and the same for star series. This series started back at District Prefix (A thru L) and 00000001 A. This in itself is strange, for it is normal for a series to continue with the next note after the last series. The first time for this change back was with the Series 1957A Silver Certificates in 1961. How-

ever, the Series 1957B kept on from the stopping point of the 1957A. Why this series was started back at "I" is not known.

A question to ponder is what will be done in the Federal Reserve star notes when the number reaches 100,000,000? As you know these notes start with the District Prefix and end with a "star." It is highly unlikely that a single series would employ this many star notes, but it is one of the unanswered questions of currency.

There are many other ways to collect these notes, and each collector can be a judge of what interests him and collect as he wishes. The beauty of currency collecting is that no two people can have identical collections. No two notes will have exactly the same serial number.

Serial number collecting has taken a large number of collectors by storm. Unusual runs, identical digits, repeating numbers, etc.—all make a most interesting showing. Low serials or those with a large number of "O's" seem to be of great interest and there is much activity in matching identical numbers between districts or other series. There is truly a great wide-open world of paper money collecting, and very elaborate or just simple collections can be as interesting as anything you have ever attempted to accomplish.

The main thing with paper money is not how you collect, but that you collect. So, get into the most fascinating hobby of all, and save!

Financial Crisis in Idaho

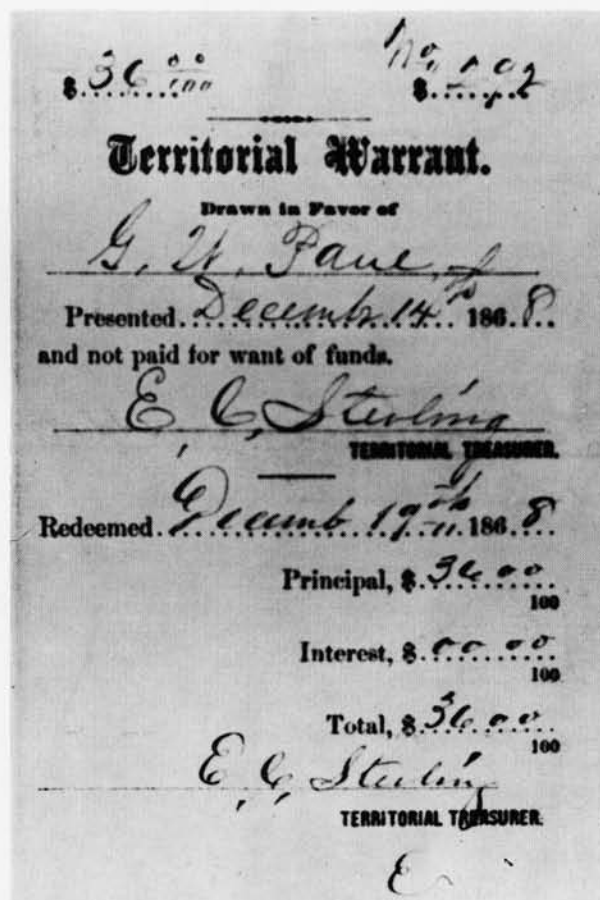
By G. W. Wait

All of us at one time or other have suffered from financial embarrassment. On occasion, we look over our monthly bills and decide which must be paid and which can be deferred. However, we have become so accustomed to government expenditures reckoned in the millions and billions that it is hard for us to conceive of a situation less than a hundred years ago when a Territory of the United States could not pay an official his accrued salary amounting to only a few dollars.

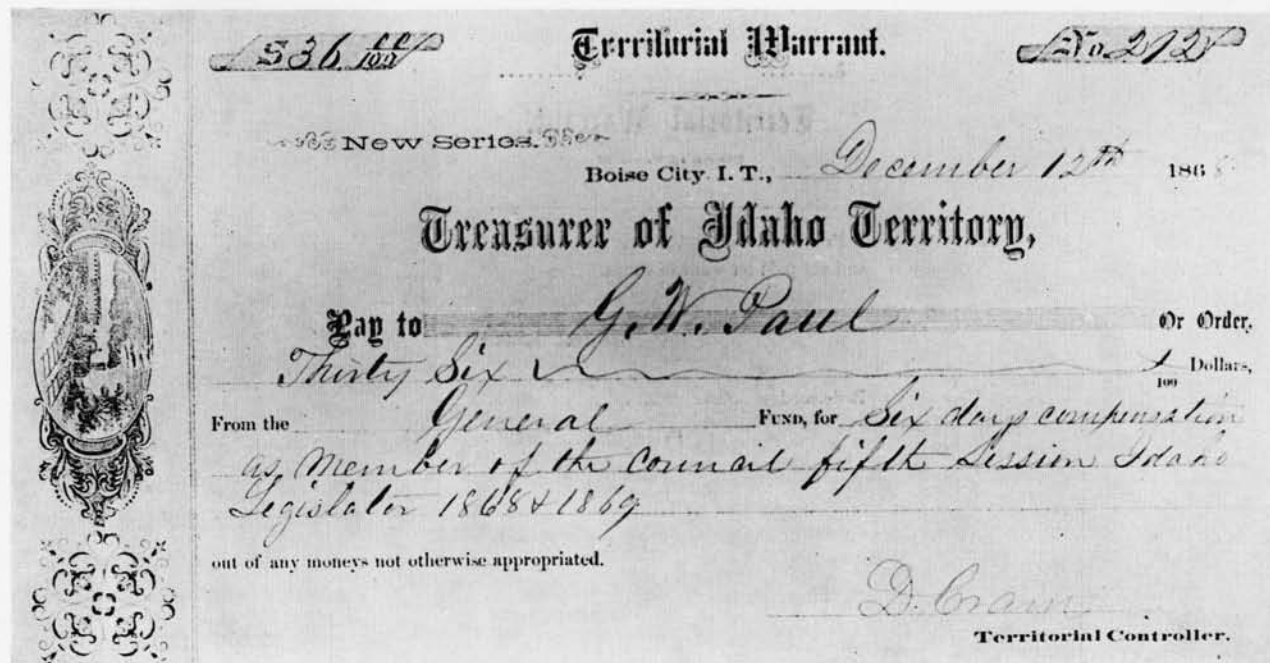
The illustrated warrant authorizes the Treasurer of Idaho Territory to pay G. W. Paul, or order, thirty-six

dollars for six days compensation as member of the Fifth Session of the Idaho Legislature (1868-1869). The note is signed by D. Cram, Territorial Controller. The reverse bears indorsements by Treasurer E. C. Sterling indicating that when the note was presented on December 14, 1868, it could not be paid for want of funds, but was finally paid on December 19. In those five days there had been an improvement in the Territory's finances—at least to the extent of thirty-six dollars!

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 5).



Reverse of the warrant showing the difficulty encountered in making payment



Obverse of the Idaho Territorial Warrant authorizing payment of \$36

The Morris Canal and Its Currency

By Herbert Eccleston, M.D.



Uncut sheet of \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$3,000 notes, Wismer Nos. 335, 336, and 337



\$10 note, Wismer No. 332

The idea for the Morris Canal and Banking Company had its beginning in 1820. In that year George P. McCulloch, president of the Morris County Agricultural Society, went on a fishing trip to Lake Hopatcong in north central New Jersey. While musing between fish bites, as most fishermen are wont to do, he conceived a canal, using the lake's waters, extending from the Delaware River on the west to the Passaic River to the east. This canal would connect the rich coal fields of the Lehigh Valley with the markets of New York and New Jersey. It would also boost the rural economy of northern New Jersey, as well as give the farmer needed transportation for supplies and products. The canal would also help the dying iron industry in New Jersey, by supplying much needed fuel and cheap transportation for their products. Almost 40 forges and furnaces had already been closed.

McCulloch then began an extensive publicity campaign to sell his idea of a canal to the state and the people. Articles were published in various newspapers such as the *Newton Sussex Register*, the *Morristown Palladium of Liberty* and the *Newark Sentinel of Freedom*. All advocated support of the project. A meeting of prominent men was held in the summer of 1822, at which favorable resolutions were passed. A committee was chosen to draft a proposal to the state legislature. As a result, the legislative body of the state appointed a committee consisting of George McCulloch, Charles Kenney, and Thomas Cafner to conduct an investigation into the feasibility of a canal, the cost, route, etc. This committee reported to the legislature in November 1823.

Although the canal project had the support of the northern counties, it was strongly opposed by the southern counties which felt that they would share the expense but reap no income from the proposed artificial waterway. The southern counties were able to muster enough support to defeat the proposal when it came up for a vote, and so that state did not back the canal.

Lacking state backing, the Morris Canal and Banking Company received a charter as a private enterprise in 1824. The Canal Company was authorized to issue \$1,000,000 in stock. The company was also granted permission to print and issue its own currency to be used

for payments to employees and contractors. These notes in circulation were acceptable in payment of tolls. They will be discussed in detail later in the article. The charter also provided for the issuing of another \$1,000,000 in stock for banking purposes.

Construction of the canal actually began in 1825, and as many as 1100 men worked on it. In 1828, three years after ground breaking, 82 of the 97 eastern sections and 43 of the western sections were completed. Lack of funds slowed the work in 1829. In 1831 the canal was opened from its western terminus, Phillipsburg, to the eastern port, Newark, a distance of 93.62 miles. In 1836 an extension to Jersey City was added, giving the canal a more advantageous eastern terminus, readily accessible to New York City.

The Morris Canal was novel in that it not only utilized the conventional locks, standard on most canals, but also made use of the inclined plane. The western division from Phillipsburg to Lake Hopatcong consisted of 11 inclined planes and seven locks. The eastern division from Lake Hopatcong to Jersey City consisted of 12 inclined planes and 16 locks. The canal thus had 23 inclined planes and 23 locks. No wonder it took several days to transverse the 98 miles!

The canal always seemed to be fighting financial difficulties. The original issue of stock was oversubscribed in 1825. Within two years, corruption of many of its directors almost caused dissolution of the company. The cost of construction had been estimated at \$800,000 but at completion it had actually cost \$2,104,415. The panic of 1837 intensified its financial difficulties. In 1844 the Morris Canal was sold under foreclosure proceedings to Benjamin Williamson, Asa Whitehead, and J. J. Bryant. The Company was then known as "The Morris Canal and Banking Company of 1844."

The canal continued to transport coal and supplies for many years. The decade of 1860 was one of the most prosperous. In 1866, 889,220 tons of freight were transported, the largest tonnage in its history. After the Civil War the competition from the railroads proved too much, and there was a gradual decline in tonnage and revenue. The dawn of the twentieth century saw the demise of the



\$1 note, Wismer No. 324



\$2 note, Wismer No. 326



\$3 note, Wismer No. 328



\$5 note, Wismer No. 331

Morris Canal, and in 1924 the legislature adopted an act providing for its drainage.

When one travels in Northern New Jersey one may yet see a plaque here and there telling of the glories of the old canal. One may even see a gully which marks a small portion of it. Paper money collectors have a more tangible memento of the old canal—its currency.

This currency consists of large size bills which are still available. The \$1 to \$10 denominations measure about 3x7 inches; the \$1,000 and higher, 4x8 inches. All were engraved by Rawdon Wright and Hatch or Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson. The values range from \$1 to \$5,000.

A description of some of the bills follows:

\$1, vignette of State arms, "ONE" on each side. Inclined plane at lower center. Right, train, barrels and bales; "1" below. Left, Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins. (Note: Wismer states the inclined plane is the Mauch Chunk Incline Railway, but it could be one of the inclined planes of the canal.)

\$1, similar to above except it has a large "one" on either side of the State arms which are in the center.

\$2, vignette of State arms; "Two" on each side black "11" below. Right, boats in canal above; train, barrels and bales below. Left, Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins.

\$2, similar to above; "2" on each side of State arms in center.

\$3, vignette of State arms; "3" on small round die on each side. Inclined plane below. Right, boats on canal; "3" below. Left, Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins; "THREE" above, "3" below.

\$3, similar to above; with center "3" on large round die on each side of State arms.

\$5, vignette of title of bank; "5" on each side. Below, shield and horse's head. Right and left, Roman senator seated holding a tablet. Below, canal scene and "V".

\$5, vignette of portrait of Cadwalader Colden, "5" each side. Right, Ceres, Mercury and Vulcan, "V" below. Left, inclined plane, "5" above and below. (Note: Colden was president of Morris Canal at one time.)

\$5, similar to above but instead of plain reverse has large "5" on die with fancy dies on either side, all in red color. Not listed in Wismer. This note is slightly different from the \$5 notes of 1841.

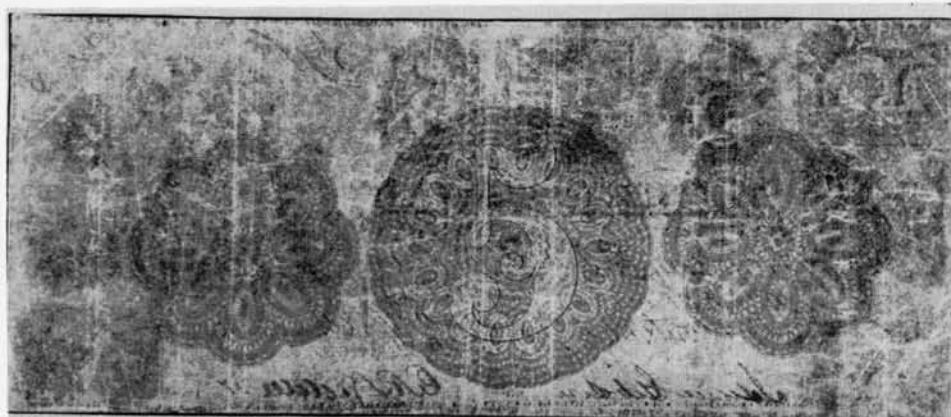
\$10, vignette of Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins. "10" on dies on each side. Right, "10" in center. Left, "TEN" across.

\$10, vignette of Ceres, Mercury and Vulcan; "10" on each side. Right, inclined plane, "X" above and "10" below. Left, portrait of Colden, "X" above and "10" below.

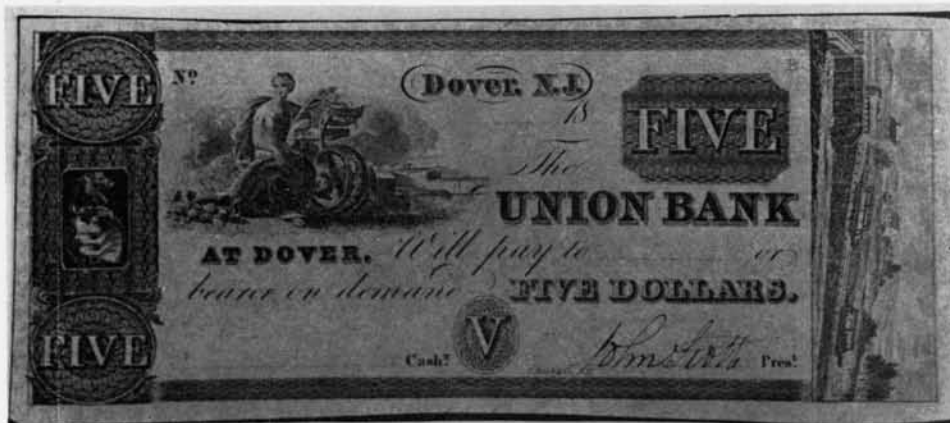
(Note: The \$10 note insured that everyone knew that Jersey City was opposite the City of New York.)



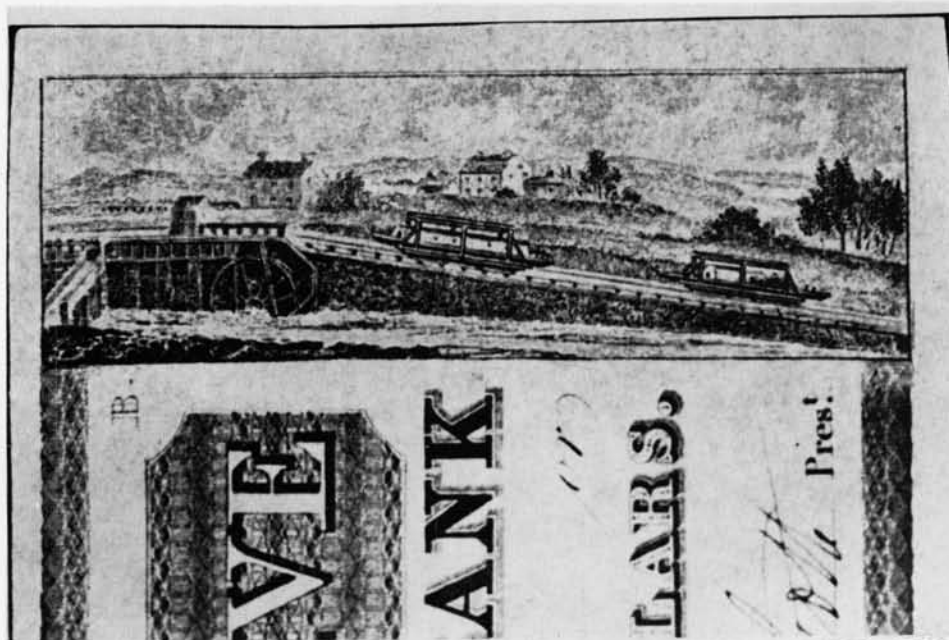
\$5 note, slightly different from previous \$5 note and not in Wismer



Reverse of \$5 unlisted note with red color



\$5 note of Union Bank of Dover, N. J., which was located on the canal. Note the "Scotch turbine" on the right end of the note. Enlargement is shown below.



Enlargement of Scotch turbine as used on Canal

\$1,000, vignette of Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins; griffin on money chest on left. Inclined plane lower center. Right and left, "1000" above, "M" below.

\$1,000, vignette of title of bank. Inclined plane at lower center. Right, "POST NOTE;" left, Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins and griffin on money chest "1000" below.

\$2,000, vignette of Minerva seated with Mercury handing her a cornucopia of coins. Griffin on money chest on the left. Inclined plane lower center. Right and left, "2000" above and "M M" below.

\$3,000, vignette of Minerva seated with Mercury handing her cornucopia of coins; griffin on money chest on left. Inclined plane at lower center. Right and left, "M M M" on large die. "3000" above and below.

An uncut sheet of the \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$3,000 notes is illustrated.

There is also included a \$5 note of the Union Bank of Dover, N. J. Dover was located on the canal and one of the notes of the bank shows an excellent picture of the inclined plane with its "Scotch type Turbine." It is pictured on the right side of the note. An enlargement is also shown.

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Wisner, 1928

(The author is indebted to Mr. Herman Ferber of Hacken-
sack for the excellent photographs of the notes.)

Vermont Currency Book Available

Terrence G. Harper has made available a limited (300
copies) edition reprint of his *Historical Account of Ver-
mont Paper Currency and Banks* which appeared in
Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. Soft covers. 48pp.
Illus. \$2.00. Order from the author at 1352 Loko Drive,
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786.

EARL HUGHES,
Librarian

Did You Know?

By Howard W. Parshall

There are five varieties of the 1935-A one dollar Silver
Certificates:

SEAL	TYPE
Blue	Normal
Blue	R (regular paper)
Blue	S (special paper)
Brown	Hawaii
Yellow	Europe, North Africa

★ The Trading Post ★

The members listed below are interested in trading notes. Please contact them
directly if you are interested in trading. The fee is \$2.00 per listing for two issues.
Please note new categories. All future insertions should be sent directly to the Editor.

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Michael Dorish
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8. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

9. MISMATCHED SERIAL NO. NOTES

Bank Holiday Scrip of Carrington, North Dakota

By Forrest W. Daniel

Five thousand dollars' worth of "Carrington Scrip" was printed for circulation in Carrington, North Dakota, during the week of March 6, 1933. The scrip provided a medium of exchange while bank checking accounts were tied up during the national bank holiday declared by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The bank holiday had been expected. Rumors had started on inauguration day, Saturday, March 4th, and preparations for the shortage of currency were being instituted in many areas even before the official declaration was made on Sunday evening, March 5th. Businessman J. N. Kunkel of Carrington learned of the impending currency tie-up while visiting the state bank examiner in Bismarck. They discussed the use of scrip in other areas of the country where state bank holidays had been in effect before the national declaration. Kunkel learned how the plan worked just in case it was needed.

Following the official declaration of the bank holiday, an emergency meeting of Carrington businessmen was called for early Monday morning. The group went over details of the plan.

An association was to be formed to guarantee payment of the scrip. Merchants were to buy the scrip from the association by writing checks against their dormant checking accounts, then issuing it into circulation. As soon as the bank holiday ended, the businessmen's checks would be cleared and the scrip redeemed in cash.

The plan also provided for other contingencies. In case the banks were opened on a limited withdrawal basis, scrip redemptions would be slowed; but they would be made as fast as the money became available. The redemption date of the scrip was set at June 1, 1933. Should the bank holiday be extended beyond that date, or released cash be not sufficient for payment by that time, the plan provided for a second issue of scrip to replace the old issue until all the scrip was redeemed in cash.

There was much talk at the time of an issue of national scrip, and if it had materialized the Carrington scrip would have been paid off in United States scrip.

By 10:30 A.M. the scrip plan had been outlined. It was presented to most of the merchants and approved by 11 o'clock; copy for the scrip went to the printer at noon. A city-wide businessmen's meeting was called for 4 P.M., 75 businessmen attended, and the scrip won their unanimous endorsement and approval.

The issuing authority for the scrip was The Carrington Scrip Association, J. N. Kunkel, president; A. J. Smith, secretary; and Guy Cook, treasurer. Cook was an officer of the local bank which handled the entire issue for the association.

Carrington Scrip was worth its full face value. There were no deductions when it was turned into cash. Local residents were assured the scrip was issued against

money in completely dependable banks. The Foster County State Bank indicated that it was in the best condition in five years and that its cash resources had been increased by \$15,000 in the previous weeks by the new government barnyard loans.

Five thousand dollars * in \$5, \$1, and 50 cent bills were printed in the local print shop on Monday and were released by the Scrip Association on Tuesday morning. By noon Tuesday merchants had already bought nearly half that amount.

Through issuance of the scrip, business at Carrington remained close to normal. Checks were taken by all the stores and other business houses, but the scrip allowed them to turn into money the larger salary checks they could not accept before. The merchants found no difficulty in using the scrip and no refusals to accept it. In fact, people seemed anxious to own some of the scrip. A total of \$2,122.50 in scrip was sold to merchants the week of March 7th by the Carrington Scrip Association.

All credit open in normal times was still offered, and checks were taken in payment of accounts. The electric and telephone companies accepted checks in amounts of their accounts. The two railroad offices in Carrington took checks from their regular customers for freight and other charges but were not accepting strange checks. The grain elevators had been notified on Saturday not to buy, contract for, or ship any grain, or make any advances on grain during the period of the national bank holiday because the stock and commodity markets would be closed.

Checks and Carrington Scrip were issued for all livestock brought to the Carrington market. The livestock markets all were open with an increase in price encouraging shipping.

Carrington people were eager to buy their first scrip money and put away many pieces as souvenirs. Travelers kept many of the 50 cent bills to show friends. The word got around and on Tuesday afternoon a representative from Cando, North Dakota, picked up some of the scrip to be copied there. The Carrington plan was identical to the proposed national scrip plan which had been circulated in the press, so it received wide acceptance.

A number of local men found the change shortage an opportunity to get rid of a number of pool hall chips. One merchant paid off an 85 cent dray bill with 50 cents in scrip, 30 cents in pool hall chips, and a nickel in cash.

"Hey, I can't take that," the drayman objected, "I want money."

"Well, you're going to take it," the other grinned, "that's what we're using now for money."

With the Carrington Scrip plan in operation, residents read of difficulties in other parts of the country. Lack of cash slowed business to less than half its normal volume. People without cash could make no purchases

if they were unknown to the merchant. Those with cash would only spend for necessities, and premiums were offered for coins for circulation.

The bank holiday was extended to March 15th from its original four-day period. Banks in cities with Federal Reserve Banks opened Monday, March 12th; banks in cities with clearing houses opened Tuesday; and banks in other cities opened on Wednesday. Withdrawals were limited to five per cent of deposits until the banks were cleared for unrestricted operation by the auditors.

The proposed national scrip plan never materialized. On Tuesday, March 7th, Treasury Secretary William H. Woodin announced it would not be necessary. Federal Reserve Banks would be permitted to issue currency with commercial paper as collateral. This proposal was sent to Congress and the act was approved on March 9th. To speed production of the new currency the engraved plates for National Currency Series 1929 were used.

to \$192, and Tuesday's, \$55, a total of \$1,758.50. This left \$364 still to be redeemed. Some shrinkage was expected because a number of pieces had been put away by residents and strangers. More of the scrip was turned in before the June 1st deadline, but no further report was found in the local newspaper after March 23rd. As recalled by the president of the association, the amount unredeemed was small—in the neighborhood of \$20—and cash representing that amount was turned over to a local charitable organization.

The Carrington Scrip was printed by the job printing department of the *Foster County Independent* and was entirely type-set. All denominations were printed with blue ink on yellow safety paper, the size 2¾ by 6¼ inches.

The story has been told that, in spite of the care taken to account for all the scrip and paper, there was one note short in each denomination when the scrip was delivered. A frantic check was made at the print shop,



Carrington Scrip. The 50c and \$5 notes were identical except for the denomination. (Photo courtesy Mayo Meadows)

Letterpress printing added the name of the Federal Reserve Bank and its district letter; the phrase "or by like deposit of other securities" was added to the security obligation. The signatures of bank officials with their titles were also added. Conflicting titles from the original engraved plates were blocked out.

Printing of the Federal Reserve Bank Notes began as soon as the act was signed. The presses ran day and night; the first shipments of the new currency were made on Saturday, March 11th. When the banks began to open on Monday, March 13th, no gold or gold certificates were paid out. Federal Reserve Bank Notes and National Bank Notes were used.

Although the Foster County State Bank was not opened for unrestricted business until March 20th, redemption of Carrington Scrip began on Thursday, March 16th, at the end of the formal bank holiday. Of the \$2,122.50 worth of scrip in use, \$748.50 was redeemed March 16th, the first day the scrip was called in.

Another \$427.50 came in Friday, and an additional \$335.50 on Saturday. Monday's redemptions amounted

and the missing notes were found. One of the printers had put an example of each in the job order envelope.

With the stories of the Carrington Scrip the *Foster County Independent* also carried this story on March 9, 1933:

"In the middle of the worst depression the country has ever seen, Carrington has something new to offer in the way of 'Success' stories. Finishing a \$5,000 run of Carrington's scrip money on a job press at the *Independent* office Monday, Alvin Shenkel, printer, wiped the sweat off his face. 'Well,' he said, 'that's the most money I ever made in one day!'"

* NOTE: The amount given in the news reports was \$5,000 but evidence from unsigned notes indicates \$15,250 as a more likely amount. The possibility that \$9,000 may have been printed, if the numbering did not begin with No. 1 for each denomination but ran consecutively through the issue, is not considered likely.

SOURCES: *Foster County Independent*, Carrington, North Dakota. Personal interviews and correspondence.

New York State Private Issues of Fractional Notes

A Supplement

By Arlie R. Slabaugh

In the Summer, 1963 issue of PAPER MONEY, there appeared a listing of "New York State Private Issues of Fractional Notes" by Jasper L. Robertson, M.D. Because of the similarity in style and arrangement, it appears that this listing was copied from one which originally appeared in *The Coin Collector's Journal*, 1937-38, published by Wayte Raymond.

There were, however, a number of additions made by Dr. Robertson and to these I would like to add a few more, inasmuch as the bulk of these issues are of the Civil War period, a field in which I have long held a great deal of interest.

My additions follow, listed in the same style as the original:

ALDER CREEK STATION

Utica & Black River Rail Road

Sept. 25, 1862. 5c, 10c, 25c

With or without surcharge "Payable at the Bank of Utica"

BALDWINVILLE

James Frazee & Co.

Nov. 1, 1862. Add 50c

CHICHESTER, N. Y.

Lemuel A. Chichester

1880's (written), 3c, 5c

CONGRESS SPRINGS

Clark & White

Oct. 18, 1862. 10c, 25c, 50c

Nov. 1, 1862. 3c, 5c, black or green

GLEN COVE

R. M. Bowne

10c and 25c listed as unsigned and undated.

I have the 25c numbered #108, dated Nov. 3, 1862.

GREENWICH

J. S. Berry. Not in the original *Coin Collector's Journal* listing but added by Dr. Robertson. This is not a New York note. It is Connecticut.

HANCOCK, N. Y.

F. M. Wheeler

Oct. 28, 1862. Add 15c denomination.

LYONS

Unsigned note on Lyon's Bank

Nov. 1, 1862. 10c

M. S. & H. J. Leach

MEDINA

Alconn & Gilbert

On B. Fairman, Banker

Nov. 10, 1862, unsigned. Add 25c

MONTROSE

Baldwin & Allen

Jan. 1, 1863. Dr. Robertson's list says 3c; the *Coin Collector's Journal* list says 5c. An error, or both?

NATIONAL ICE CO.

(1880's). 10c, 25c, 50c (also higher)

NEWBURGH

R. A. Smith

Oct. 1, 1837. 50c on foreign note for 4 Reales (unused), printed by P. Maverick.

NEW YORK CITY

Berry's Restaurant

1862. Add 25c.

OLEAN

C. V. Barse

On Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., Bankers

Nov. 1, 1862, 10c, 25c, 50c. There are overprint varieties.

PAINTED POST

1853. 50c (full size note) on stock form, signed, but name marked out.

PEEKSKILL

J. Hinason (?)

Aug. 11, 1864. 1c, written name and date. Octagonal yellow card.

ROCHESTER

George T. Gilbert

May 1, 1844. 6¼c

SING SING

F. C. Burrhus

Undated. 2c, green card; 3c, yellow card. (Civil War period.)

UTICA

F. W. Hurlburt

Undated. Dr. Robertson lists 10c, the *Coin Collector's Journal* lists 3c. An error, or were both issued?

WILLIAMSBURGH

Rudolph Wenzlik

25c

YATESVILLE

W. H. Downing

Nov. 6, 1862. Add 50c.

Paper Currency of Our Western Frontier

By Maurice M. Burgett



Obverse and reverse of the MacQueen and Young scrip



Most numismatists are aware of the fact that, up to and including the Civil War period, a merchant known as a sutler supplied the American soldier in camp and on the march with the numerous staples and small luxuries which he desired to purchase. However, in the year 1866, the sutlerships, which were official appointments for these entrepreneurs to operate on Army reservations, were abolished by the War Department. Apparently the government believed that, since the Civil War had come to an end and many elements of the army had been disbanded, there was no longer any need for the services and goods formerly provided by these merchants. However, the soldiers who manned the chain of isolated, lonely outposts which dotted the western frontier also desired certain necessities and luxuries. There was a hard and lonely existence—a ceaseless routine of indifferent rations and wagon trains of emigrants demanding protection from hostile Indians.

Therefore, in 1876, the government established “post trader” appointments. The role of the post trader was

almost identical to that of the army sutler, his predecessor. He sold goods, extended credit, and, in fact, performed all the functions of the frontier storekeeper of the era. In order to encourage contact with friendly Indians and to promote their growing dependency upon the conveniences and luxuries provided by the white man, the War Department licensed most of the post traders to sell their wares to the Indians as well as to the troopers at the posts and the hordes of settlers and emigrants passing nearby on their way westward.

A number of the post traders issued metal tokens for their customers to use, since small change or, for that matter, any sort of currency was very scarce on the frontier. The Indians liked “hard money,” and it is probable that they used the metal tokens to a degree when trading at the posts. However, one instance of the use of paper scrip by a firm of post traders has been discovered by the writer, and, while other traders may also have utilized this medium of exchange, no such usage is known at present.

At Fort Keogh, which was established on June 22, 1876, on the south side of the Yellowstone River a few miles above Miles City, in Montana Territory, the first civilian trader was one William O'Toole. So far as is known at present, O'Toole issued neither metal tokens nor paper scrip during his tenure of office which ended in June, 1882. The vacancy was then filled by the firm of MacQueen and Young, licensed post traders who also operated the Inter-Ocean Hotel in nearby Miles City. Mr. MacQueen, the senior partner, came to Montana in 1880 to represent the interests of Gibbs and Turner, of St. Louis, in the firm of Wm. D. O'Toole at the fort. The only known piece of currency issued, or prepared for issue, by the partners is a very handsome small note prepared by the Western Bank Note & Engraving Co. of Chicago, Ill., 4 7/16 x 2 5/16 inches in size, of the 25c denomination. It bears on the obverse a vignette of a farm boy and his dog. The ornately designed reverse

is in green. The specimen owned by the writer is neither signed nor dated, but the first three numerals of the date appear (188-), proving the note to have been prepared prior to statehood, which occurred in 1889. Other denominations of these scrip notes may also have been prepared, and the writer will be glad to hear from any collectors who own or know of the existence of any such.

Obsolete currency of Montana Territory is seldom encountered, as the area was sparsely settled in the early days. Commerce, therefore, was meager and, as a natural result, very little emergency currency was apparently issued. Rarely seen by the collector of today, such mementoes of our hardy pioneer forefathers possess keen interest and inherent charm, and their historical importance cannot be questioned by anyone even slightly interested in our early Western history.

\$26,000,000 in paper money, an amount which equaled one third of the state's property evaluation in 1815."—Thomas D. Clark, *A History of Kentucky*.

Library Donations

Richard T. Hooper

H-4—Weissbuch, Ted N. and Hooper, Richard T., *U. S. Colonial and Continental Currency*. Estimated Values. Illus. 1965. 56 pp. (15c)

Alfredo P. Marcon

M-3—Marcon, Alfredo P., *La Cartamoneta Nello Stato Pontificio*. Illus. 99 pp. 1965. (30c)

Peter Huntoon donated one dollar in cash and George Wait furnished the two missing copies of PAPER MONEY to complete the files.

EARL HUGHES, *Librarian*
R. 2, Mitchell, Ind. 47446

It's in the Books

By Earl Hughes

QUESTION: How many banks did the 1818 Kentucky legislature charter? How much paper were they authorized to issue?

ANSWER: "... The legislature solved the currency problem by authorizing forty-six institutions to issue

Corrections to "The National Capitol on United States Currency"

This excellent article, by Howard W. Parshall, appeared in PAPER MONEY, Vol. 4, No. 4, but was marred somewhat by slight errors and omissions. Please make the following revisions in your copy:

1. In paragraph five, page 114, change "5th" to "\$5" Silver Certificate.

2. Add to paragraph eight, page 114: "On the \$100 National Bank Notes, Series 1902, all issues, a very distant view of the Capitol may be seen from a right angle from across the Potomac. It appears in the lower right corner on the back of the note."

3. In the table at the close of the section on large size notes, page 114, change the entry for National Bank Notes \$5 denomination to "1882—2nd and 3rd issues." Add the following entry: "National Bank Notes \$20—1902 all issues."



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The Paper Money Issued at Khabarovsk, Russia in 1918

By M. Byckoff

The paper money of the Russian Revolutionary period is mysterious and obscure to the American collector, especially when it originated in the Far Eastern areas of the huge nation. This article deals with one issue from the area around Khabarovsk, north of the better known Siberian city of Vladivostok and on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is reprinted from *The Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately*, No. 68, by courtesy of Dr. Gregory B. Salisbury, Editor. The author, Mr. Byckoff, is a member of both the Rossica Society and the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

According to Mr. Byckoff, Russia's Far East territories lie east of the Baikal Lake and north of Mongolia and Manchuria. For administrative purposes they are divided into provinces or "oblasts"—the Transbaikial Oblast between the Baikal Lake and Manchuria, the Amur Oblast to the north of the Amur River, and the Maritime Oblast east of Manchuria and the Ussuri River and the shores of the Sea of Japan and Tatar Straits. To the north of these provinces the vast territory of the Yakutsk Oblast reaches the North Arctic Ocean; east of Yakutsk Oblast and north of the Sea of Okhotsk is Kamchatka Oblast.

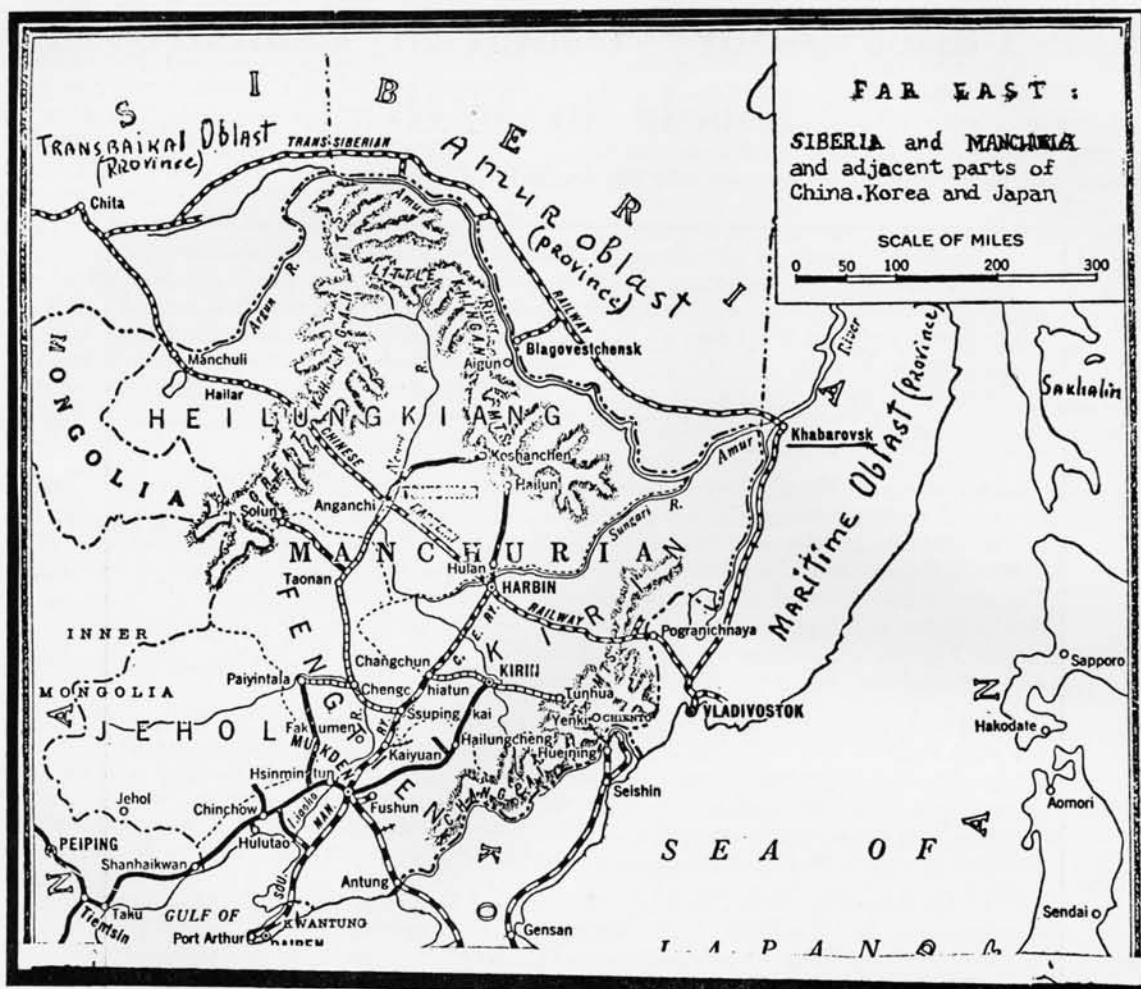
After the February 1917 revolution, the Provisional Government of Premier Minister Prince Lvov dismissed all General Governors and Governors appointed by the Imperial Government and appointed new "Commissars of the Provisional Government." In most cases they were members of "The Union of Cities and Zemstvo," an organization formed at the beginning of World War I to assist the Imperial Government in the production of military supplies.

In the Maritime Oblast in 1917, the General Governor was a civilian, Mr. Gondatti, who had the rank of the Camerger of the Imperial Court. Despite his affiliation with the Court he was a liberal in the best sense of the word and possessed administrative ability. After dismissal by Prince Lvov, A. N. Rusanoff was appointed to the position. Rusanoff was at this time the Director of the Gymnasium (Realist) for boys at Khabarovsk. He served uneventfully until the October revolution.

Repercussions of October reached Khabarovsk only at the end of November. Rusanoff, to cope with the situation, summoned representatives of cities and Zemstvo organizations of the Maritime Oblast for conferences at Khabarovsk on Dec. 11, 1917. The conference established a sort of collective administration in the Oblast and organized a representative body called "Zemstvo Bureau" to which Rusanoff transferred his duties and functions.

In January 1918, the Zemstvo Bureau moved to the city of Blagoveshchensk. In February, local Bolsheviks, following the example of their comrades in Petrograd, organized Soviets of Soldiers, Workers and Peasants Deputies and ordered local Zemstvo and cities administrative centers to close and transfer their functions and duties to ISPOLKOM of Soviets (ISPOL-KOM=Ispolnitelnyi=executive; KOM=Komitet=committee).

Meanwhile, in Khabarovsk itself, Oblast Ispolkom was organized; all members were active members of the Bolshevik Party. To head this organization the Petrograd Council of People's Commissars appointed an old Bolshevik comrade Tabelson, who assumed the name "Krasnoshchekoff" (Redcheeked). Newly arrived from the U. S. A., he called this organization "Far-Eastern Soviet of People's Commissars." However, this name was a name only. From the beginning to the end in September 1918, in Amur Oblast in Sakhalin as well as in Transbaikial Oblast local Oblast Soviets at the same time were functioning and were issuing their own paper money without sanction or consent of the Far Eastern Soviet of People's Commissars in Khabarovsk.



Because of its remoteness from the Central Authorities in the capital and transportation difficulties, the supply of paper money in the Khabarovsk region was completely cut off at the beginning of 1918. The shortage of currency was intensified by the fact that, upon instructions from the Central Government, the Council of National Commissars in the Far East was obligated to take out of circulation the whole range of Government Securities and bonds including the coupons attached thereto, which had all served in place of paper money, since they had now been demonetized by the Central Soviet Government.

In an effort to get out of this difficult situation, the Council decided to place its own paper money in circulation. These bills, with values of 10, 25 and 50 rubles, were prepared from the designs of a local artist or artists, printed locally and went into use in February, 1918. All three values of this issue have one and the same design. On the face of the bill a hemisphere is shown, featuring the western basin of the Pacific Ocean and the countries bordering it. The hemisphere rests on a bank of clouds, and a folded band issuing from it on both sides encloses the word "FAR" at left and "EAST" at right (see Fig. 1). The figures of value are given in each corner. Above the hemisphere there is an inscription at top reading "Far Eastern Council of

National Commissars" in script capitals, and under this, the face value of the bill is spelled out in words: "TEN RUBLES" or "TWENTY FIVE ROUBLES." However, this last designation in words is missing on the 50 ruble bill. At bottom left there is the word "Predsedatel" followed by the signature of Krasnoshchekov (Chairman of the Council of National Commissars in the Far East) and at bottom right the abbreviation "Kom. - Fin." and signature of T. Kalmanovich (Commissar of Finances). At bottom center below these two designations, there is the term "Upr. Gos. Banka," signed "Fugalevich" (Fugalevich, Director of the Khabarovsk Branch of the State Bank). These notes were nicknamed "Krasnoshchekovki," because of his signature as Chairman on the bills.

The designs and colors of the background on the face of the bills vary for each value: on the 10 ruble note, it is in bright violet; on the 25 rubles in rose, and on the 50 rubles in orange-yellow. The rectangular border on the face is the same for all values and consists of a narrow panel depicting a garland of laurel leaves, entwined in some places with a ribbon. The central design, signatures, text and border are all in black. On the reverse of the bills and towards bottom center, there is a representation of a rising sun with rays reaching out into the sky; the sun is almost hidden by an oval with

an ornamental frame enclosing a shield with the figures of value of the bill (see Fig. 2). Below this frame there is the year date "1918." To the right of the rising sun, there is a view of the countryside, with a sloping hill, windmill, dates, gardens and cultivated fields. The figure of a peasant in a Russian shirt with rolled-up sleeves, bareheaded and in bast shoes fills out the right half of the bill. With his left hand he supports a scythe on his shoulder. At the feet of the reaper there is a steam locomotive emitting a cloud of smoke. On the left side of the bill there is a workman in the same size as the peasant, again with sleeves rolled-up and bareheaded, hammer in hand and in working pants and shod in leather half shoes. At his feet there is an ocean-going liner, ploughing up waves through an unruly sea and further back the crystalline surface of a river with a little steamer peacefully sailing thereon. The shore is covered with trees and beyond them, up on the high hills, there are some factories with tall chimneys belching some clouds of smoke. In the center of the bill above the sun, there is wavy band with the initials R.F.S.R. (Russian Federated Soviet Republic) in the center. Of the 50 ruble note, the face value is given above the band in script capitals, and at top on all values there is a line of text reading "Obligatory for circulation within the bounds of the Far East." This line is flanked by the figures of value placed at an angle. A warning about prosecution in accordance with the law for forging currency bills is placed on the face of the notes under the signature of the Director, Fugalevich.

A total of 535,299 bills in the amount of 11,369,575 rubles was issued during the existence of the Council of National Commissars in the Far East. It is believed on good authority that when Khabarovsk was captured by the forces of anti-Bolshevik organizations, the new authorities turned for help to Omsk, as they had no currency bills of their own whatsoever. At around the same time as the fall of Khabarovsk, the city of Blagoveshchensk was also taken by the Whites on September 14, 1918. The latter also lacked a currency medium and apparently asked Omsk for a supply of bills. At Omsk, the Siberian Provisional Government had at its disposal modest stocks of the Romanov and Duma issues and was also at that time in the process of preparing its own "Siberian Notes" for circulation. However, it could not immediately satisfy these requests for cash, and it was therefore decided to place substitutes on the market. On September 23, this Government issued a regulation concerning the circulation, on a par with paper money, of the short term securities paying 5 percent, the 4 percent Government Treasury series, bonds of the Freedom Loan including the 100-ruble detachable coupons supplied therewith, as well as coupons from all Government stocks due for redemption up to October 1, 1918. (See "Collection of Regulations and Orders of the Siberian Provisional Government," October 12, 1918, No. 14, Section No. 1.). The supply of these securities at the branches of the State Bank in the cities of Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Blagoveshchensk, Nikolaevsk-on-Amur and Petropavlovsk did not amount to much more than "two million rubles" and therefore could relieve the local shortage of currency for a short time only.

At this time of the year, the fishing season ends both on the Amur, as well as along the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and the fishing cannery had to have quite large stocks of cash on hand to pay off the seasonal workers who had come into the area to process the catch. These workers included many from remote places in the Far East and even from Western and Eastern Siberia. The same situation was also applicable to the steamship flotilla on the Amur River, as the navigation season had drawn to a close and the steamer crews had to be paid off in cash. Local private banks also began to ask for cash from the branches of the State Bank, since they (i.e. the former) in turn were being pressed by their depositors and regular clients who had accounts and needed cash to pay for the delivery of gold from the local mines as well as for provisions and supplies delivered during the navigable season to the mines and logging camps.

The result of all these demands was that Omsk was swamped with requests by local branches of the State Bank for supplies of currency and this apparently was both incessant and exasperating. The authorities at Omsk understood the situation, but, not finding another way out, they issued a regulation on October 17, 1918, which permitted the temporary circulation of paper money issued by the Soviet authorities in the cities of Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk and Chita upon condition that they be stamped as valid up to December 1, 1918, after which they would be exchanged for bills of the Siberian Provisional Government. The validity of bills so treated was to be restricted to the area in which they were originally issued (See the "Journal of Finances, Industry and Trade," Omsk, 1919, No. 7.).

Upon receiving these instructions, the Khabarovsk branch of the State Bank immediately proceeded to validate the "Krasnoshchekov" bills issued by the Far Eastern Council of National Commissars in the values of 10, 25 and 50 rubles. With this purpose in mind, a rubber stamp measuring 76x37mm. with a double-lined rectangular frame was prepared and applied. The text was in the old spelling, including the hard sign. In the left hand of the cachet, a single-line circular seal with a diameter 33-34mm. and showing the double-headed eagle of the All-Russian Provisional Government was inserted (See Fig. 1). Around the eagle at the top there appeared the words "Khabarovsk Branch" and at bottom "of the State Bank," with little stars separating the two terms. The right half of the cachet had a five-line inscription reading "Presented/30 November 1918/at/Khab. Br. St. B./Cashier . . ."; and the cashier added his signature in red ink while the color of the cachet was violet. In spite of the fact that the validity of these stamped bills was extended from December 1, 1918, to the 15th of the same month and then to April 1, 1919, the original date on the validating cachet was not changed. Because of the dispersion of population over the huge expanse of the Maritime province and the great difficulty experienced in getting the bills into the Khabarovsk branch of the State Bank in time for validation, permission was finally given to have the validation carried out also in other places, and these locally validated bills could then be exchanged at the Khabarovsk branch



Figure 1. Obverse of 10 ruble note with rubber stamp "A" on upper right corner: "September 1918 g./Khabarovsk Br./state bank/authorized for circulation." Rubber stamp "B" is on upper left corner: "Presented/30 November 1918/Khab. br. st. b./Cashier . . ."



Figure 2. Reverse of 50 ruble note

of the State Bank for regularly validated "Krasnoshchekov" bills. The local validation of the "Krasnoshchekov" bills was permitted at the following places:

- The Administration of the Ussuriisk Cossack Army at the stanitsa of BIKIN.
- The Treasury at the town of IMAN.
- The District Zemstvo Administration at the village of KIIN. (See Fig. 3.)

Validating cachets made of mastic were applied on the notes at the above points, normally in violet. Upon

delivery of bills so treated at the Khabarovsk branch of the State Bank, they were restamped with the validation of this latter branch, as explained above, and then placed in circulation throughout the area as circumstances required. In view of the above procedures, notes which show only a validation stamp from one of the three designated local points have not yet come to light in collections, although they should theoretically exist.

Bills are also to be found with seals of the Nikolaevsk-on-Amur branch of the State Bank, in two types, as follows:



Figure 3. Reverse of 10 ruble note rubberstamped "Kiinskaya Volostnaya Zemskaya Uprava" and "Zemstvo Primorskoj Oblasti."



Figure 4. Obverse of 10 ruble note rubberstamped in circle "State Bank Nikolaevsk of a Branch for packages."

1. Text in the old spelling in two lines, struck in violet and given in lower case type. The cachet reads "Nikolaevsk-na-amure otделение/gosudarstvennago banka."
2. A circular seal, 34-35mm. in diameter, with the double-headed eagle, crowned and with all regalia,

in the center, and reading at top between stars "State Bank" and at bottom "Nikolaevsk o/A branch." In the center below the eagle there is a term "for packets." (See Fig. 4).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
1491	John W. Upmeyer, 2702 Avonhurst, Birmingham, Mich. 48008	C	U. S. small size currency & type set on large size
1492	Louis H. Buehler, Jr., 4200 Dressell, St. Louis, Mo. 63120	C	
1493	Walter L. Maslanka, 4301 N. Richmond, Chicago, Ill. 60618	C	Large & small notes, all types
1494	Mrs. Susan Fox, 2615 South Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.	C	
1495	Ted Gozanski, 702 E. 2nd St., Superior, Wis.	C, D	All U. S. currency
1496	William Culbertson, Jr., Box 217, Raven, Va.	C	
1497	Walter E. Kemp, Jr., Purcellville, Va.	C	
1498	Paul G. Conmy, 1103 Main Street, Fargo, N. D. 58103	C	U. S. & Canada
1499	Byron H. Berry, 2717 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill. 60201	C	Large & small currency
1500	Alfredo P. Marcon, Via Dei Coronari, 112, Roma-2, Italy	C, D	Pontifical State, Confederate & Southern States
1501	Harry J. Moser, 162-21 Powells Cove Blvd., Whitestone, N. Y. 11357	C	Maryland, Colonial & obsolete
1502	Harold R. Cox, 248 E. San Salvador, San Jose, Cal. 95112	C	U. S. & Canadian \$1 notes
1503	J. F. Lyon, 144 Linwood Drive, Baytown, Tex. 77520	C	U. S. large & small size currency
1504	Jack K. Paul, 5926 East Shore Drive, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805	C	National currency
1505	Alexander T. Sanders, 7968 Summerdale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111	C	U. S. currency
1506	Lesley G. Lodge, Apt. 201 - 6616 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal. 94609	C	U. S. currency
1507	Theodore V. Grau, 218 Dolton Road, Feasterville, Pa. 19048	C	Worldwide
1508	John C. Coleman, 511 Mississippi St., Jackson, Miss.	C	Obsolete state & bank notes, script
1509	Thomas Brennan, 57-40 Seabury St., Flushing, N. Y.	C	Large & small size U. S.
1510	Frank J. Starks, 5311 No. Loma Ave., Temple City, Cal. 91780	C	\$1, \$2 & \$5's large and small size
1511	Mrs. Marie Sankey, 124 LeFlore #7, Clarksdale, Miss. 38614	C	Silver certificates, etc.
1512	Harvey Blicksilver, 38 Rabkin Dr., Clifton, N. J.	C	Large size bills-older small currency
1513	Robert M. Hawes, 336 Franklin Ave., Seacliff, N. Y. 11579	C	Early American or Colonial
1514	John Contor, 640 E. Madison, Pontiac, Mich.	C, D	
1515	Bates H. Johnston, 213 Bonita Ave., Piedmont 11, Calif.	C, D	Silver certificates
1516	Mrs. L. E. Solomon, 1406 Peachtree Blvd., Richmond, Va. 23226	C	
1517	William Domonkos, 14 Knollwood Dr., Fairfield, Conn. 06432	C	\$1 notes (S. C. & F. R. N.)
1518	David Dowdy, Jr., 201 Shadow Valley Dr., High Point, N. C. 27262	C	Small notes
1519	Norman Lewis, 631 Homedale St., Saginaw, Mich.	C	U. S. currency
1520	Thomas J. Darby, 225-03 141st Ave., Laurelton, N. Y. 11413	C	U. S. modern currency, U. S. military currency
1521	Kittie C. Sturdevant, 303 City National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	C	
1522	F. W. Gabel, 116 West Jefferson St., DeWitt, Mich. 48820	C	\$1 & \$2 dollar bills
1523	Richard Schiff, 451 Next Day Hill Drive, Englewood, N. J. 07631	C	Current size U. S. currency
1524	Harvey M. Brown, CPA, 230 South Bemiston Avenue, Clayton, Mo. 63105	C	Fractional currency, small bills
1525	Leonard Bennett, 5706 West 29th North, Wichita, Kan. 67205	C	Currency
1526	Ronald L. Horstman, 6137 Victoria, St. Louis, Mo. 63139	C	Large & small U. S. currency
1527	Pomerleau Gilles, 1104 Duplessis St., Apt. 4, Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada	C	U. S. & Canadian small size

1528	James E. Lund, 8522 Garland Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. 20012	C	U. S. paper & Canadian
1529	Charles A. Glenn, P. O. Box 35, I A B, Miami, Fla. 33148	C	Silver certificates
1530	Hardy C. Lee, 1975 North Alexandria Ave., Hollywood, Cal. 90027	C	Occupation currency, etc.
1531	Robert McCracken, RFD #1, Olanta, Pa. 16863	C	Small size bills
1532	Charles H. Walsh, 335 Nokomis, Park Forest, Ill. 60466	C	Silver certificates
1533	Fred F. Lockwood, 2241 Grant Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45406	C	One, two, five notes and certificates
1534	David H. Roth, 828 N. Sycamore Ave., Los Angeles 38, Cal. 90038	C	Paper money of the world
1535	Charles Matthew Feldman, 332 Ellis Ave., Iowa City, Iowa	C	United States fractional currency
1536	B. T. Prather, Jr., 15001 NW 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33168	C	Small size national bank notes
1537	Clarence D. Glendening, 12065 Alondra Blvd., Norwalk, Cal.	C, D	Latvia-Israel
1538	Paul R. Peel, 2201 South University Blvd., Denver, Colo. 80210	C	Broken bank notes
1539	Walter D. Spain, P. O. Box 12, Tupelo, Miss.	C	Fractional currency
1540	Thomas Lazarik, 600 W. James St., Mount Olive, N. C. 28365	C	U. S. coins
1541	Mrs. Eunice F. LeGrand, 15281 Cedarsprings Drive, Whittier, Cal. 90603	C	Misc.
1542	Norman E. O'Neill, 11040 "C" Cassina Avenue, South Gate, Cal. 90281	C	
1543	Alfred J. Cohn, 324 Oak Lane, Richmond, Va.	C	Large bills
1544	F. Doud Mohr, 87 Liston Road, Kenmore, N. Y. 14223	C	Numismatic investing
1545	Arthur Dischiavo, 257 Tenessee Street, Utica, N. Y. 13501	C	U. S. paper
1546	R. E. Bryant, P. O. Box 56, Walkertown, N. C. 27051	C	General
1547	Ray Hietalahti, 18754 Shaftsbury, Detroit, Mich. 48219	C	\$1 bills 1862 to date
1548	Ralph Hannebaum, 248 Bangor Drive, Indianapolis, Ind. 46227	C	Small size U. S. paper money
1549	Howard Michelson, 429 Southampton, Silver Spring, Md. 20903	C	
1550	Morton Phillips Simpson, c/o Burger-Phillips Co., Birmingham, Ala. 35203	C	German & Austrian notgeld after WW I
1551	C. Melroy Thomas, 1312 Oregon Ave., Steubenville, Ohio 43952	C	
1552	E. M. Gordon, 1437 E. Huntington - Apt. 11, Duarte, Cal.	C	
1553	Chester J. Grabowski, 25 Snipsic St., Rockville, Conn. 06066	C, D	Large bills, freaks, Conn. national bank notes
1554	Frank W. Devenish, 100-15 89th Ave., Richmond Hill 18, N. Y.	C	American currency
1555	Robert W. Huntoon, 1024 Bay View Ave., Napa, Cal.	C	Silver certificates
1556	Irvin E. Faunce, 8506 Glenville Rd., Takoma Park, Md.	C	Large and small U. S. currency
1557	H. T. McKissack, 103 Cherry Lane, Athens, Texas 75751	C, D	
1558	Eugene Bowles, 3575 S. Sadler Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46239	C, D	Uncirculated silver dollars
1559	Coy H. Williams, P. O. Box 931, Kingsport, Tenn. 37662	C	U. S. large and small notes
1560	Amor Bulick, Jr., Junkin St., Belleville, Pa. 17004	C	Fractional currency
1561	Douglas G. Johnson, 30 Bayberry Lane, Milford, Conn.	C	Small series silver certificates
1562	Leon Sidor, 439 Willett Ave., Port Chester, N. Y. 10573	C	
1563	William P. Ironmonger, 23715 Lucille Ave., Torrance, Calif. 90501	C	
1564	M. Titus, P. O. Box 5196, Milwaukee, Wis. 53204	C	Obsolete foreign, Baltic States
1565	John J. Voskovich, 14891 Cedargrove, Detroit, Mich. 48205	C	U. S. small size paper money
1566	Raymond K. Oakes, P. O. Box 753, Hillside, N. J. 07205	C	Small size notes, SC, FRN, Nat.
1567	James DuPont, 77 Myersville Rd., Chatham, N. J.	C	NJ, NY, Pa. and advertising obsolete
1568	Valentine Pasvolsky, 241 River Ave., Lakewood, N. J.	C	Colonial currency fiscal notes
1569	W. T. Herget, 34 Twinbrook Dr., Springdale, Conn. 06879	C	Dollar bills

1570	Byrd Saylor, Jr., 1294 Lucas Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40213	C, D	
1571	Wm. E. McGinnis, 3377 E. Skelly Dr. - Apt. 118, Tulsa, Okla. 74135	C	Large size notes
1572	Paul L. Davis, Jr., Box 1811, Midland, Texas	C	General, U. S.
1573	Roy E. Flechsig, R. R. 3, Vandalia, Ill. 62471	C	U. S. coins and proof sets
1574	Elmer M. Collins, 120 Madison Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 60602	C	General
1575	Douglas D. Smith, P. O. Box 5061, Grosse Pointe, Mich. 48236	C	\$1, & \$2 all series
1576	Keith Ledbetter, Box 209, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. 38474	C	
1577	Clovis E. Martin, P. O. Box 371, Florence, Ala. 35631	C	National bank notes
1578	C. Edmund Lehr, c/o American Tel. & Tel. Co., 50 Varick St., New York, N. Y. 10013	C	Small size notes
1579	Kenneth M. Eaton, 7 Orson Dr., Homer, N. Y. 13077	C	National currency, local banks
1580	Ronald L. Feese, N. Front St. Ext., Wrightsville, Pa. 17368	C	Early U. S. notes
1581	John V. McMillin, 426 Grant, Iowa City, Iowa 52240	C	Large and small \$1 U. S. notes
1582	Henry E. Graczyk, 101 Gittere St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14211	C	General, foreign and military prisoner of war
1583	Vance W. Playford, P. O. Box 243, Bryan, Ohio	C	U. S. silver certificates, \$2 LT notes, partial Canada
1584	Russell E. Snyder, RD #1, Cowansville, Pa. 16218	C	Types, U. S. currency, Confederate currency, Colonial currency
1585	Alan D. Barnes, 17140 Toepfer Dr., East Detroit, Mich. 48121	C	U. S. paper money
1586	Frank R. Hannah, 50 Fox Grove Dr., Hampton, Va.	C	Confederate and Virginia County notes
1587	Gerald W. Hoover, Box 171, King City, Cal. 93930	C	Mexican, other foreign
1588	Andrew J. Wardenski, R.D. #1, Mohnton, Pa. 19540	C	Coins and paper currency
1589	John T. Waters, 3931 69th, Des Moines, Iowa 50322	C, D	National bank notes
1590	John T. Hickman, 708 20th St., West Des Moines, Iowa	C, D	National bank notes

Change of Name or Address

1329	Walter Kempin, Jr., 16028 Via Catherine, San Lorenzo, Cal.
725	Donald T. Burnett, 518 S. Grace St., Lombard, Ill. 60148
1282	John T. Misch, 37282 Green Drive, Eastlake, Ohio 44095
73	John T. Walker, Etowah, N. C.
528	Ralph Goldstone, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116
980	Dr. Stuart L. Danoff, 1867 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06905
815	Joseph T. Cicero, 4438 Tamalga, Cleveland, Ohio 44121
441	William H. Smrekar, 451 E. 149 St., Cleveland, Ohio 44110
1350	E. Gail Hutchinson, 2911 Hanover Dr., Lima, Ohio 45805
516	William S. Bailey, Jr., 3126 S. Gary, Tulsa, Okla. 74105
1234	Robert J. Rooks, Route 1 - Box 458 A, Kernersville, N. C. 77284
1105	William R. Geijsbeck, 1701-13th Ave. So., Seattle, Wash. 98144
460	Lawrence Falater, 3811 Harvard, Detroit, Mich.
376	Robert Goodpaster, 2343 Harrodsbury Rd., Lexington, Ky. 40503
592	Richard L. Hood, 4837 Ford St., Trenton, Mich. 48183
447	Herbert F. Jenne, Box 4634, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33304
725	Donald T. Burnett, 518 S. Grace St., Lombark, Ill. 60148

- 1341 Roy L. Brown, 7 Shady Lane, Danville, Ill. 61833
 132 Foster W. Rice, 15 Oakridge Dr., P. O. Box 204, Granby, Conn. 06035
 1058 D. Robert MacRae, 137 Mookua St., Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii 96734
 418 James W. Johnson, 564 Beeler Dr., Berea, Ohio 44017
 1180 Bruce Robinson, P. O. Box 275, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. 01354
 762 John C. Braun, P. O. Box 8912, Rochester, N. Y. 14624
 1207 Robert S. Marshall, 308 Impala Lane, Hazelwood, Mo. 63043
 594 Delwyn J. Worthington, 5131 E. St. Andrews Drive, Tucson, Ariz. 85701
 1511 Mrs. Marie Sankey, 1617 Herrin, Clarksdale, Miss. 38614
 275 Aaron Bernarr Beard, 2048 La Cresta Drive, Salt Lake City 21, Utah
 1040 C. A. Reames—Name correction
 565 Lt. Bernard J. Schaaf USNR, USS La Salle (LPD-3), FPO New York, N. Y. 09501
 1269 Lt. William A. Nelson, 522 21st St. NW Apt. 303, Washington, D. C. 20006
 592 Richard Hood, 4837 Fort, Trenton, Mich. 48183
 97 Jim Grebinger, P. O. Box 614, Oak Park, Ill. 60303
 426 Philip A. Stewart, P. O. Box 234, Oakridge, Ore. 97463
 1318 Leo E. Eickhoff, Jr., 34 Pryor Manor Rd., Larchmont, N. Y. 10038
 1247 Ray Austrian, 740 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 886
 886 Violette Weber, 3260 Biscayne Blvd., Arnold, Mo. 63010
 914 Neil V. Certain, La Crosse, Kan. 67548
 598 Edward Jester, 1215 Brandywine Blvd., Wilmington, Del. 19809
 1487 Walter M. Schilling, 6010 Conmoor, Troy, Mich. 48084
 1405 Albert Siegel, 1214 Avenue K, Brooklyn, N. Y. 717
 717 Edmund H. Kase, Jr., 333 W. State, Trenton, N. J. 08608
 1240 Jeff Wexler, Box 240, Lexington, Va. 24450
 107 W. H. (Bill) Mason, Traveland Motel, Washington, N. C. 27889

Reinstated

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| 195 | George B. Schwarz, 3785 Northampton, Cleveland Heights 21, Ohio | 10-25-65 |
| 13 | Harry J. Forman, P. O. Box 5756, Philadelphia, Pa. 19120 | 10-25-65 |
| 275 | Aaron Bernarr Beard, 2048 La Cresta Drive, Salt Lake City 21, Utah | 9-18-65 |
| 1087 | Frank O. Frazier, Sr., 1810 McClung St., Charleston, W. Va. 25311 | 9-22-65 |
| 1076 | George Garvin, 94 Atlantic Ave., Manasquan, N. J. | 9-25-65 |
| 1040 | Cedric A. Reames, 609 SW 60th St., West Des Moines, Iowa | 10- 1-65 |
| 1079 | George L. Verral, P. O. Box 566, State College, Miss. 39762 | 10- 8-65 |

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Old Obsolete Sheets & Miscellaneous

Bank of New England. Conn. 1-1-2-5 A.U.	\$ 8.25	McKean County Bank. Pa. 5-5-5-5 A.U.	19.75
Bank of New England. Conn. 3-5-10-20 A.U.	14.50	Marietta, Pa. July 1837. 2-1-50¢-25¢-20¢-10¢ A.U.	29.50
Colonial Sheet of 3 Notes. Conn. 1789. Fine	P.O.R.	Indiana Iron Works. Pa. 50¢-25¢-10¢-5¢-10¢-5¢ A.U.	17.75
First Nat. Bank Killingly, Conn. Sheet of 4 Checks. 187- V.F.	5.75	Alleghany Furnace. Pa. 5-50¢-25¢-10¢-5¢-5¢ A.U.	17.75
Stonington Bank. Conn. 1-1-2-3 A.U.	19.75	Phila., Pa. Sheet of 3 Exchange Certs. 185- A.U.	6.50
Stonington Bank. Conn. 5-5-5-10 Red O.P. A.U.	14.75	Girard Nat. Bank. Phila. Sheet of 5 Checks. 187- A.U.	8.25
Stonington Bank. Conn. 5-5-5-10 All Black. A.U.	37.50	Centennial Nat. Bank. Phila. Sheet of 5 Checks. 187- A.U.	7.50
Stonington Bank. Conn. 5-5-10-20 A.U.	17.50	Warwick Bank. R. I. 5-5 part sheet. E.F.	12.75
City Bank of New Haven. Conn. 1-1-2-3 A.U.	22.75	New England Commercial Bank. R. I. 1-1-2-3 A.U.	13.50
City Bank of New Haven. Conn. 5-5-5-10 A.U.	19.50	New England Commercial Bank. R. I. 10-5-5-5 A.U.	14.75
City Bank of New Haven. Conn. 50-100-20-20 A.U.	32.50	South Carolina Rly Co. 1-1-2-5 E.F.	17.75
Bank of Augusta, Ga. 1-1-1-2 A.U.	14.75	State of S. C. 1-1-2-2 A.U.	12.75
Bank of Augusta, Ga. 4-4-4-4 A.U.	24.75	State of S. C. 5-5-10-10 A.U.	14.50
Bank of Augusta, Ga. 5-5-5-5 A.U.	14.25	State of S. C. 20-20-50-50 A.U.	19.50
Merchants & Planters Bank. Georgia. 1-1-1-2 A.U.	19.50	Peoples Nat. Bank. Charleston, S. C. Beautiful Sheet of 3 Checks. 187- Purple on white. A.U.	8.75
Baldwin & Dodge. Iowa. 1-1-1-1 A.U.	38.75	Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Rly Co. 1-2-10-5 A.U.	P.O.R.
Depository of U. S. Louisville, Ky. Sheet of 3 Checks. 186- A.U.	9.75	Strip of 6 Coupons of Morgans Louisiana & Texas Rly Co. Proofs.	12.50
Frankfort Bank. Ky. 10-5-5-5 A.U.	19.75	Brenham, Texas 3-2-1-50¢ A.U. little stain.	39.75
Canal Bank. La. 10-10-10-10 A.U.	8.50	Corinth, Vermont 5¢-50¢-25¢ V.F. part sheet.	9.50
Citizens Bank. La. 50-50-50-50 A.U.	14.75	West River Bank. Vermont. 1-2-3-5 A.U.	24.50
Cape Cod Rly Co. Mass. Sheet of 2 Checks. 18- A.U.	5.50	Bank of Windsor. Vermont. 1-1-2-3 A.U.	32.75
Merchants Bank. Boston. Sheet of 3 Checks. 185- A.U.	6.75	Bank of Windsor. Vermont. 10-5-5-5 V.F.	24.50
Boylston Nat. Bank. Boston. Sheet of 3 Checks. 188- A.U.	3.75	Buena Vista Furnace. Va. Sheet of 6 Checks. 18- A.U.	9.75
International Trust Co. Boston. Sheet of 3 Checks. 188- A.U.	7.50	Williamsburg Div. Va. Sheet of 3 Checks. 185- A.U.	6.50
Bank of Washtenaw. Michigan. 5-5-5-10 V.F.	18.50	Farmers Bank of Va. 1839. 6¼¢-12½¢-12½¢-25¢-50¢-1 A.U.	24.75
Bank of Michigan. Marshall. 1-3 A.U.	14.75	Bank of the Valley of Va. 1-1-1-2 A.U.	25.00
Bank of Macomb County. Mich. 5-5-5-10 A.U.	33.50	County of Nottoway, Va. 10¢-10¢-10¢ A.U.	29.75
Tecumseh Bank. Mich. 1-1-3-5 A.U.	19.75	County of Lunenburg, Va. 6-75¢ A.U.	34.50
Dayton Bank. Minn. 1-1-2-5 A.U.	39.50	First Nat. Bank. Parkersburg, W. Va. Sheet of 3 Checks. 189- A.U.	7.75
Le Roy, N. Y. 4-10¢ 8-25¢ 2-50¢ Sheet of 14. A.U.	37.50	Hungarian Fund. New York. 1-1-1 A.U.	5.75
Albany City Bank. Albany, N. Y. Sheet of 2 Checks. 18- V.F.	3.75	Hungarian Fund. 5-5-5 A.U.	9.50
Tradesmens Bank. N. Y. Sheet of 3 Checks. E.F. 18- Village of Salem. N. Y. Part Sheet of 15-10¢ E.F.	4.00	Mexico. Sheet of 5-5-5-5 fantastic colors. A.U.	11.50
Salem Glass Works. N. J. 3-50¢ 3-25¢ 3-10¢ 3-5¢ A.U.	32.75	Beaver Dam Mining Co. Strip of 5 Coupons. A.U.	8.75
State of N. C. 10-10¢ 10-5¢ full sheet of 20. Fine Bank of Florence. Nebraska. 1-2-3-5 A.U.	42.75	Crystal Palace Medal. dated 1854. 63 MM. white metal F20OF	29.50
Farmington Bank. N. H. 2-1 A.U.	14.75	Henry Hudson dated 1909 in Alumn. size of Gold Dol. A.U.	8.75
J. S. Blaisdell. N. H. 3-10¢ 2-25¢ 3-50¢ A.U.	29.50	U. S. Semicentennial. 1826. W.M. (holed as usual) P.O.R.	
Depository of U. S. Cinn. Ohio. Sheet of 2 Checks. 186- E.F.	8.75	Pan-American Exp. 1901. Brass. A.U.	14.75
Franklin Silk Co. 1-1-2-3 A.U.	19.50	St. Louis Exp. 1904. Brass. A.U.	12.50
Franklin Silk Co. 5-5-5-10 A.U.	14.50	Jenny Lind Medal. SILVER PROOF. 1891 50MM. W-2	P.O.R.
Summit County Bank. Ohio. 36-5¢ E.F.	39.50	Panama-Calif. Exp. 1915. Silver. A.U.	39.75
Summit County Bank. Ohio. 30-10¢ 6-50¢ E.F. Sheet of 36.	44.75	Panama-Pacific Exp. 1915. Bronze. E.F.	14.50
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Allentown, Pa. Sheet of 3 Checks. 185- A.U.	4.75	Bickford Dollar. 1897. damaged	31.75
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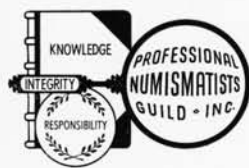
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